

REPORT OF THE MINT.

MESSAGE from The President of the United States,

Transmitting

The annual report of the Mint of the United States.

February 2, 1854. - Ordered to be printed.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I transmit, herewith, the annual report of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, showing the operation of the mint and branch mints for the year 1853.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, February 1, 1854.

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, January 27, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, in compliance with the act of Congress of the 18th of January, 1837:

The coinage, including gold bars, executed at the mint in Philadelphia in 1853, has amounted to \$60,111,249 72; of which \$36,365,621 were in gold coins, \$15,835,997 94 were in refined gold bars, \$7,852,571 were in silver coins, and \$67,059 78 in copper coins. This coinage was comprised in 69,775,537 pieces, being more than twice the number of pieces ever before struck at the mint in a single year. The deposites received were \$53,315,632 64 in gold, and \$8,367,339 in silver, including silver purchases made pursuant to the act of March 3, 1853; making a total of \$61,682,971 64.

The coinage at the branch mint at New Orleans amounted to \$3,445,000; of which \$2,220,000 were in gold coins, and \$1,225,000 in silver. The number of pieces struck was 6,532,000. The deposites were \$2,152,254 16 in gold, and \$4,536,131 06 in silver, including silver purchases - total, \$6,688,385 22.

The coinage of the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, amounted to \$339,370 in gold, comprised in 77,086 pieces. The deposites were \$305,157 06, in gold.

The coinage at the branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, amounted to \$462,918 in gold, comprised in 99,439 pieces. The deposites were \$452,289 76, in gold.

The total coinage of the mint and its branches for the year 1853 was as follows: gold, \$55,213,906 94; silver, \$9,077,571; copper, \$67,059 78; total, \$64,358,537 72.

It may be interesting to state, that one million of dollars weighs, in gold, 3,685 5/7 pounds avoirdupois; and in silver, 54,857 pounds. If 2,000 pounds be taken as the ton, it will be seen that our coinage operations during the last year reach about one hundred and two tons of gold, and two hundred and forty-nine tons of silver.

The amount of gold of domestic productions deposited at the mint and its branches during the last year was \$55,622,051, of which sum \$55,113,487 was from California, and the balance from the Atlantic States, except a few deposites from Oregon of the value of \$13,535. These were the first deposites from that Territory, and are characterized by having an appreciable per-cent of platinum sand.

The silver parted from the gold from California amounted to the sum of \$407,133; in addition to which, there was received other silver of domestic production to the value of \$10,146.

At the principal mint several deposites of Australian gold have been made during the past year, amounting to \$195,000.

The entire coinage at the several mints, from the time they commenced operations, is as follows:

Mint at Philadelphia, (1793)	\$322,228,868
Branch mint at New Orleans, (1838)	50,497,665
Branch mint at Charlotte, (1838)	3,790,038
Branch mint at Dahlonega, (1838)	5,280,728
Total at all the mints	381,797,299

I annex to this report several tabular statements exhibiting the foregoing results somewhat in detail, and presenting some other statistics respecting the operations of

the mint.

The diminution of the standard weight of the half dollar, and lower denominations of silver coins, authorized by the act of March 3, 1853, has been attended with good results. Under its operations we have had a large supply of silver bullion; and the silver coinage of the new issue has reached the sum of \$8,654,161, which is a larger amount than was struck during the five years preceding. Several millions of silver coins have thus been added to the currency; and if the circulation of small notes could be excluded, so as to render the supply necessary, in a short time the new coin would be in general use in every part of our country. The appreciation of silver rendered the alteration necessary. The silver coins of the former standard were issued at the rate of 116 4/11 cents per ounce. The average price of silver, of like fineness, at London and Paris, for several months past, has been 121 cents per ounce. It is very evident, therefore, that coin issued under the former standard would be withdrawn from circulation, and we would have had no silver currency except the old and much-worn Spanish fractions of a dollar, the value of which is diminished from 10 to 20 per cent. It is proper to remark, that some misapprehension has prevailed in regard to the alteration in the silver coin. The idea is erroneously entertained by many persons, that the fineness of the silver used in the new coin is below the former standard. The only change, however, is in the weight - the half dollar being now fourteen and a quarter grains below the former standard weight, and the smaller coins in the same proportion.

In England, since 1816, a silver currency has been maintained by similar means. There the depreciation of silver below gold, at the prices which ruled when the standards were adjusted by law, may be at 11 per cent. Our depreciation below the former standard, as compared with gold, is nearly 7 per cent. The profit to the British mint, when dollar silver is sold at five shillings per ounce in the London market, (which is an average price,) is 7 per cent. If we bought silver at the same rate, our profit would be not quite 3 per cent.; but as our price of silver is 121 cents per ounce of standard fineness, there is an advance of but 3 3/10 per cent. - the new coin being issued at the rate of 125 cents per ounce. The apparent profit to the government is, therefore, 4 cents per ounce; but from this must be deducted certain expenses and wastage.,

As soon as the wastage of the last year is determined, a report on the subject will be presented to the Treasury Department.

A charge of the half of one per cent. on the gold coinage is authorized to be made from and after the 1st of April last. The amounts of these charges at the mint and branches are as follows: At the

Mint at Philadelphia	\$109,265 41
Branch mint at New Orleans	6,684 00
Branch mint at Dahlonega	1,816 00
Branch mint at Charlotte	1,182 00
Total at all the mints	118,947 41

These sums will be transferred to the treasury of the United States, pursuant to the 6th section of the act of Congress before referred to.

The three-dollar gold coin, authorized by the last Congress, will be issued as soon as the dies, now in progress, are completed. From the close approximation in weight and value which the coin will bear to the quarter eagle, it has been deemed expedient to make the devices upon it different from any coin heretofore issued. The device adopted for the *obverse* is an ideal head, emblematic of America, enclosed within the national legend. The *reverse* will present a wreath, indicating the most prominent productions of our soil, and enclosing the denomination and date of the coin.

The branch mint at San Francisco, California, it is expected, will be ready to receive deposits and commence operations about the 1st of March next. In consequence of a change in the grade of the street on which the building is being erected, more time will be consumed in its completion than was anticipated. The machinery, which was constructed in Philadelphia, arrived there in good condition on the 12th of December last; but a portion of the fixtures and apparatus had not arrived on the 30th of December, the date of my last advices, the vessel containing them having then been out one hundred and forty-five days. These circumstances will probably delay the commencement of coining operations until the time above stated. The coins to be issued by this branch of the mint will be designated by the letter S on the reverse. It is proper to remark, that the coins of the other branches are designated as follows: New Orleans by the letter O; Dahlonega, D; Charlotte, C. The coins of the principal mint are not marked by any letter.

The building which is designed for the assay office at New York, will be erected and completed in April next. The machinery, apparatus, and implements, will be ready for use as soon as the building is prepared to receive them. We may, therefore, expect operations to commence on the last of April or in the early part of May next.

The result of the overtures recently made to artists and other persons of taste to present designs for the silver coinage, has not been satisfactory. Many designs, and some medallions, were presented, some of them of considerable merit, but their general deficiency consisted in a want of adaptation to the object in view. In making any important change in the designs of the coinage, it seems proper that those which are to be substituted should be of decided and incontestable superiority. The result of the effort has thus produced a conviction favorable to the designs heretofore adopted and in use; our attention will therefore be turned to their artistic improvement, without materially changing their national or emblematic character.

The disturbance of the relative values of gold and, silver, and the consequent effects upon national and international currencies upon coinage, and upon pecuniary contracts, is a very large inquiry frequently under discussion in commercial circles, in the public prints, and in halls of legislation. I barely allude to the subject, without entering upon it, further than to offer one or two practical suggestions. According to well considered estimates, the production of the gold and silver mines of the world at the commencement of the present century - not taking into account those countries of Asia which were nearly shut out from the intercourse of nations - was in the proportion of *one* ounce of gold to *forty-six* ounces of silver. Immediately before the opening of California, it had probably changed to *one* ounce of gold against *seventeen* ounces of silver. An average of the productions of the years 1852 and 1853, upon the same broad scale, appears to give a result of *one* ounce of gold to less than *four* ounces of silver. And yet, from the first of *these* periods to the last, there has been no great divergence in the bullion market from the relative proportion of *one* ounce of gold to sixteen ounces of silver. Surely this striking fact ought to allay the feeling of alarm so often experienced as to the abundant production of one metal and the diminished supply of the other. There is, in fact, a happy *accommodation* in the commercial world to these varying relations. When gold was scarce, silver was the great metallic basis, and the former metal was rather used as an adjuvant, specially adapted to some of the wants of trade. But since gold has become plenty, and silver comparatively scarce, the wealthier nations of the world have taken gold as their prevailing currency, making silver only a subsidiary one, just as copper is to silver. Now, as the purpose of "making change" does not require a very large stock of metal, in comparison with the larger purposes of money, it follows that silver is by no means as much *needed* as formerly; and here we have the very remarkable, almost enigmatical sequence, that silver is valued less *because* it is less produced. The very general adoption of small gold coins, and even the half of that, if it were practicable, would still further throw silver out of use, and consequently keep down its value. Large quantities of it will always be needed for plate and for ornamental work; but even in this, the growing use of electroplated ware, in England and in our own country, is sure to have a counteracting effect. And here it will be interesting to state, that the greatly diminished cost of *mercury*, which is an indispensable agent in the production of silver, is certain to have a large effect in increasing that production. The monopoly of mercury, by which its price has advanced one hundred per cent., and consequently the mining of silver greatly impeded, has been dispelled by the opening of the rich cinnabar mines of California, and the price has receded to the old quotation. Silver mines that have been abandoned can, from this cause, be re-opened, and a greater activity may be expected in those which have been kept constantly in operation. But while the commercial or social accommodation before spoken of, and the probable increase in the production of silver just noticed, may be relied upon to prevent any such violent irregularities as would be denoted by balancing seventeen ounces of silver at one time, and at another time only four ounces, against one ounce of gold, yet there will constantly be a varying per-cent-age of fluctuation, and this will sometimes be so great as to compel a legal modification of standards, and a consequent re-coining at the mint. And although our own

standard of silver has so lately been changed to suit the market, there is reason to fear that the reduction of weight was not sufficient, and that another re-coining, at no distant day, may become necessary. This, however, is a part of the use for which a national mint is maintained, and for which it should always be in readiness.

It is now due to us as the great gold-producing nation that our currency should be purged from all bank notes below the denomination of the double eagle. Such a remedy, by increasing the uses of gold, would doubtless mitigate any inconvenience arising from the large production of that metal, and aid us in arriving at the just conclusion that all fears of excessive returns from California and Australia may be put to rest. If the notes under twenty dollars were withdrawn, their places would be supplied by specie, and thus the currency would further approximate to the wholesome standard contemplated by the framers of the Constitution of the United States, and also tend to release the trade and commerce of the country from the adverse influence of banks of issue. As these institutions are created by the authority of the States, perhaps the only remedy in the power of Congress to apply, is that suggested by Mr. Gallatin, who, in view of the right of taxation, says that "Congress may, if it deems proper, lay a stamp duty on small notes, which will put an end to their circulation."

It seems appropriate to my official position that I should take this opportunity to join in the urgent demand, from various quarters, for a simple, intelligible, and well-founded system of weights and measures. The mint has done as much as it can (and in this step it has been followed by the bank and mint of England) in repudiating pennyweights and grains in the mode of weighing and keeping accounts, using only the troy ounce and its decimal fractions. The sanction of law had previously been obtained for doing away with carats and carat-grains, in the expression of fineness of gold, and of an equally cumbrous notation for the fineness of silver, substituting the simple millesimal form introduced by French assayers, and becoming general in Europe. But we are still annoyed with another standard of weight - the avoirdupois pound, with its tedious and arbitrary divisions. The establishment of a simple and uniform system, applicable to every kind of weight and measurement, is greatly to be desired, and is well worthy the attention of Congress.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your faithful servant,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Director.

A.

Statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States and its Branches in the year 1853.

MINTS.							
Charlotte. Dahlonega. N. Orleans.			Philadelphia.		Total.		
DEPOSITES.							
<i>Gold.</i>							
U. S. coins, old standard				\$14,144	\$14,144		
Foreign coins			\$121,894	121,546	243,440		
United States bullion	\$305,157	\$452,290	2,006,673	52,843,787	55,607,907		
Foreign bullion			23,687	336,155	359,842		
Total of gold	305,157	452,290	2,152,254	53,315,632	56,225,333		
<i>Silver.</i>							
Purchases			4,467,458	7,620,167	12,087,625		
Foreign bullion deposited			56,516	352,196	408,712		
U. S. bullion parted from gold			12,157	394,976	407,133		
Total of silver			4,536,131	8,367,339	12,903,470		
Total of gold and silver	305,157	452,290	6,688,385	61,682,971	69,128,803		
COINAGE.							
<i>Gold.</i>							
Fine bars	pieces			4,576	4,576		
Double eagles	do		71,000	1,261,326	1,332,326		
Eagles	do		51,000	201,253	252,253		
Half eagles	do	65,571	89,678	305,770	461,019		
Quarter eagles	do		3,178	1,404,668	1,407,846		
Dollars	do	11,515	6,583	290,000	4,076,051		
Value of gold		\$339,370	\$462,918	\$2,220,000	\$55,213,907		
<i>Silver.</i>							
Dollars	pieces			46,110	46,110		
Half dollars	do		1,328,000	3,532,708	4,860,708		
Quarter dollars	do		1,332,000	15,254,220	16,586,220		
Dimes	do		1,100,000	12,173,010	13,273,010		
Half dimes	do		2,360,000	13,345,020	15,705,020		
Trimes	do			11,400,000	11,400,000		
Value of silver			\$1,225,000	\$7,852,571	\$9,077,571		
<i>Copper.</i>							
Cents	pieces			6,641,131	6,641,131		
Half cents	do			129,694	129,694		

	Value of copper				\$67,059 78	\$67,059 78
	Total coinage in pieces		77,086	99,439	6,532,000	69,775,537 76,484,062
	Total coinage in value		\$339,370	\$462,918	\$3,445,000	\$60,111,249 78 \$64,358,537 78

B.

Coinage of the Mint and Branch Mints from their organization to the close of the year 1853.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Periods.	GOLD COINAGE.						SILVER COINAGE.					
	Double eagles. Pieces.	Eagles. Pieces.	Half eagles. Pieces.	Quarter eagles. Pieces.	Dollars. Pieces.	Fine bars. Value.	Dollars. Pieces.	Half dollars. Pieces.	Quarter dollars. Pieces.	Dimes. Pieces.	Half dimes. Pieces.	Trimes. Pieces.
1793 to 1817	132,592	845,909	22,197			1,439,517	13,104,433	650,280	1,007,151	265,543		
1818 to 1837		3,087,925	879,903			1,000	74,793,560	5,041,749	11,854,949	14,463,700		
1838	7,200	286,588	47,030				3,546,000	832,000	1,992,500	2,255,000		
1839	38,248	118,143	27,021			300	3,334,561	491,146	1,053,115	1,069,150		
1840	47,338	137,382	18,859			61,005	1,435,008	188,127	1,358,580	1,344,085		
1841	63,131	15,833				173,000	310,000	120,000	1,622,500	1,150,000		
1842	81,507	27,578	2,823			184,618	2,012,764	88,000	1,887,500	815,000		
1843	75,462	611,205	100,546			165,100	3,844,000	645,600	1,370,000	1,165,000		
1844	6,361	340,370	6,784			20,000	1,766,000	421,200	72,500	430,000		
1845	26,153	417,099	91,051			24,500	589,000	922,000	1,755,000	1,564,000		
1846	20,095	395,942	21,598			110,600	2,210,000	510,000	31,300	27,000		
1847	862,264	919,781	29,814			140,750	1,156,000	734,000	245,000	1,274,000		
1848	145,484	260,775	8,886			15,000	580,000	146,000	451,500	668,000		
1849	653,618	133,070	23,294	688,567		62,600	1,252,000	340,000	839,000	1,309,000		
1850	1,170,261	291,451	64,491	252,923	481,953	7,500	227,000	190,800	1,931,500	955,000		
1851	2,087,155	176,328	377,505	1,372,748	3,317,671	1,300	200,750	160,000	1,026,500	781,000	5,477,400	
1852	2,053,026	263,106	573,901	1,159,681	2,045,351	11,100	77,130	177,060	1,535,500	1,000,500	18,663,500	
1853	1,261,326	201,253	305,770	1,404,668	4,076,051	\$15,835,998	46,110	3,532,708	15,254,220	12,173,010	13,345,020	11,400,000
Total	6,571,768	3,091,591	8,919,267	5,469,826	10,609,593	15,835,998	2,454,000	113,970,894	26,912,182	42,207,105	43,880,998	35,510,900

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA - Continued.

Periods.	COPPER COINAGE.				TOTAL COINAGE.				
	Cents.	Half cents.	Number of pieces coined	Value of gold.	Value of silver.	Value of copper.	Total value coined.		
1793 to 1817	29,316,272	5,235,513	52,019,407	\$5,610,957 50	\$8,268,295 75	\$319,340 28	\$14,198,593 53		
1818 to 1837	46,554,830	2,205,200	158,882,816	17,639,382 50	40,566,897 15	476,574 30	58,682,853 95		
1838	6,370,200		15,336,518	1,622,515 00	2,293,000 00	63,702 00	3,979,217 00		
1839	3,128,661		9,260,345	1,040,747 50	1,949,136 00	31,286 61	3,021,170 11		
1840	2,462,700		7,053,084	1,207,437 50	1,028,603 00	24,627 00	2,260,667 50		
1841	1,597,367		5,051,831	710,475 00	577,750 00	15,973 67	1,304,198 67		
1842	2,383,390		7,483,180	960,017 50	1,442,500 00	23,833 90	2,426,351 40		
1843	2,428,320		10,405,233	4,062,010 00	2,443,750 00	24,283 20	6,530,043 20		
1844	2,397,752		5,460,967	1,782,420 00	1,037,050 00	23,977 52	2,843,447 52		
1845	3,894,804		9,283,607	2,574,652 50	803,200 00	38,948 04	3,416,800 54		
1846	4,120,800		7,447,335	2,234,655 00	1,347,580 00	41,208 00	3,623,443 00		
1847	6,183,669		11,545,278	13,296,080 00	990,450 00	61,836 69	14,348,366 69		
1848	6,415,799		8,691,444	2,780,930 00	420,050 00	64,157 99	3,265,137 99		
1849	4,178,500	39,864	9,519,513	7,948,332 00	922,950 00	41,984 32	8,913,266 32		
1850	4,426,844	39,812	10,039,535	27,756,445 50	409,600 00	44,467 50	28,210,513 00		
1851	9,889,707	147,672	24,985,736	52,143,446 00	446,797 00	99,635 43	52,689,878 43		
1852	5,063,094		32,612,949	51,505,638 50	847,410 00	50,630 94	52,403,679 44		
1853	6,641,131	129,694	69,775,537	52,191,618 94	7,852,571 00	67,059 78	60,111,249 72		
Total	147,453,840	7,797,755	454,854,315	247,067,760 94	73,647,589 90	1,513,517 17	322,228,868 01		

BRANCH MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Periods.	GOLD COINAGE.						SILVER COINAGE.					
	Double eagles.	Eagles.	Half eagles.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Half dollars.	Quarter dollars.	Dimes.	Half dimes.	Trimes.	
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	
1838										205,000	35,000	
1839				17,346			115,000			690,000	460,000	
1840			32,500	26,200			815,000	426,100	1,241,000	909,000		
1841		4,500	6,350	7,180			367,000	452,500	2,007,500	815,000		
1842		27,300	16,400	19,800			957,000	769,000	1,950,000	350,000		
1843		175,062	179,075	290,002			2,268,000	518,000	150,000			
1844		118,700	364,600				2,005,000	740,000		220,000		
1845		47,500	41,000				2,094,000			230,000		
1846		81,780	58,000	66,000		59,000	2,304,000					
1847		571,500	12,000	124,000			2,584,000	368,000				
1848		35,850					3,180,000			600,000		
1849		23,900		215,000			2,310,000		300,000	140,000		
1850	141,000	57,500		84,000	14,000	40,000	2,456,000	412,000	510,000	690,000		
1851	315,000	263,000	41,000	148,000	290,000		402,000	88,000	400,000	860,000	720,000	
1852	190,000		18,000	140,000	140,000		144,000		96,000	430,000	260,000	
1853		71,000	51,000		290,000		1,328,000	1,332,000	1,100,000	2,360,000		
Total	717,000	1,475,592	750,925	922,528	949,000	99,000	23,329,000	5,201,600	9,213,500	7,699,000	720,000	

BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS - Continued.

TOTAL COINAGE.				
Periods.	Number of pieces coined.	Value of gold.	Value of silver.	Total value coined.
1838	240,000		\$22,250	\$22,250
1839	1,282,346	\$43,365	149,500	192,865
1840	3,449,800	228,000	683,575	911,575
1841	3,660,030	94,700	538,125	632,825
1842	4,089,500	404,500	883,250	1,287,750
1843	3,580,139	3,371,000	1,278,500	4,649,500
1844	3,448,300	3,010,000	1,198,500	4,208,500
1845	2,412,500	680,000	1,070,000	1,750,000
1846	2,568,780	1,272,800	1,211,000	2,483,800
1847	3,659,500	6,085,000	1,384,000	7,469,000
1848	3,815,850	358,500	1,620,000	1,978,500
1849	2,988,900	454,000	1,192,000	1,646,000
1850	4,404,500	3,619,000	1,456,500	5,075,500
1851	3,527,000	9,795,000	327,600	10,122,600
1852	1,418,000	4,470,000	152,000	4,622,000
1853	6,532,000	2,220,000	1,225,000	3,445,000
Total	51,077,145	36,105,865	14,391,800	50,497,665

BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

Periods.	GOLD COINAGE.			
	Half eagles.	Quarter eagles.	Dollars.	Total.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Value.
1838 to 1847	269,424	123,576	393,000	\$1,656,060 00
1848	64,472	16,788	81,260	364,330 00
1849	64,823	10,220	11,634	86,677 361,299 00
1850	63,591	9,148	6,966	79,705 347,791 00
1851	49,176	14,923	41,267	105,366 324,454 50
1852	72,574	9,772	9,434	91,780 396,734 00
1853	65,571		11,515	77,086 339,370 00
Total	649,631	184,427	80,816	914,874 3,790,038 50

BRANCH MINT, DAHLONEGA, GEORGIA.

Periods.	GOLD COINAGE.					Total.	
	Half eagles.	Quarter Dollars. eagles.	Total.				
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Value.		
1838 to 1847	576,553	134,101		710,654	\$3,218,017 50		
1848	47,465	13,771		61,236	271,752 50		
1849	39,036	10,945	21,588	71,569	244,130 50		
1850	43,950	12,148	8,382	64,480	258,502 00		
1851	62,710	11,264	9,882	83,856	351,592 00		
1852	91,452	4,078	6,360	101,890	473,815 00		
1853	89,678	3,178	6,583	99,439	462,918 00		
	Total	950,844	189,485	52,795	1,193,124	5,280,727 50	

Summary exhibit of the coinage of the Mints to the close of the year 1853.

Mints.	Commencement of coinage.	Gold coinage.		Silver coinage.		Copper coinage.		Entire coinage.	
		Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia	1793	\$247,067,760 94	\$73,647,589 90	\$1,513,517 17	454,854,315	\$322,228,868 01			
New Orleans	1838	36,105,865 00	14,391,800 00		51,077,145	50,497,665 00			
Charlotte	1838	3,790,038 50			914,874	3,790,038 50			
Dahlonega	1838	5,280,727 50				1,193,124	5,280,727 60		
Total		292,244,391 94	88,039,389 90	1,513,517 17	508,039,458	381,797,299 01			

C.

Statement of the amount of gold of domestic production deposited at the Mint of the United States and its Branches to the close of 1853.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

Periods.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	New Mexico.	California.	Oregon.	Various sources.	Total.
1804 to 1827		\$110,000									\$110,000
1828 to 1837	\$427,000	2,519,500	\$327,500	\$1,763,900	\$12,400					\$13,200	5,063,500
1838 to 1847	518,294	1,303,636	152,366	566,316	16,499	\$45,493				21,037	2,623,641
1848	57,886	109,034	19,228	3,370	3,497	3,670	\$682	\$44,177			241,544
1849	129,382	102,688	4,309	10,525	2,739	2,977	32,889	5,481,439		144	5,767,092
1850	65,991	43,734	759	5,114	307	1,178	5,392	31,667,505		326	31,790,306
1851	69,052	49,440	12,338	2,490	126	817	890	46,939,367			47,074,520
1852	83,626	65,248	4,505	3,420		254	814	49,663,623			49,821,490
1853	52,200	45,690	3,522	1,912			3,632	52,732,227	\$13,535	5,213	52,857,931
Total	1,403,431	4,348,970	524,527	2,357,047	35,568	54,389	44,299	186,528,338	13,535	39,920	195,350,024

BRANCH MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Periods.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	New Mexico.	California.	Oregon.	Various sources.	Total.
1838 to 1847		\$741	\$14,306	\$37,364	\$1,772	\$61,903				\$3,613	\$119,699
1848			1,488	2,317	947	6,717		\$1,124			12,593
1849			423			4,062		669,921		2,783	677,189
1850						3,560		4,575,567		894	4,580,021
1851						1,040		8,769,682			8,770,722
1852								3,777,784			3,777,784
1853								2,006,673			2,006,673
Total		741	16,217	39,681	2,719	77,282		19,800,751		7,290	19,944,681

BRANCH MINT AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Periods.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	New Mexico.	California.	Oregon.	Various sources.	Total.
1838 to 1847	\$1,529,777		\$143,941								\$1,673,718
1848	359,075		11,710								370,785
1849	378,223		12,509								390,732
1850	307,289		13,000								320,289
1851	275,472		25,478						\$15,111		316,061
1852	337,604		64,934						28,362		430,900
1853	227,847		61,845						15,465		305,157
Total	3,415,287		333,417						58,938		3,807,642

BRANCH MINT AT DAHLONEGA, GA.

Periods.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	New Mexico.	California.	Oregon.	Various sources.	Total.
1838 to 1847	\$64,351	\$95,427	\$2,978,353	\$32,175	\$47,711						\$3,218,017
1848	5,434	8,151	251,376	2,717	4,075						271,753
1849	4,882	7,323	225,824	2,441	3,661						244,131
1850	4,500	5,700	204,473	1,200	1,800			\$30,025			247,698
1851	1,971	3,236	154,723	2,251	2,105			214,072		\$951	379,309
1852	443	57,543	93,122	750				324,931			476,789
1853	2,085	33,950	56,984	149				359,122			452,290
Total	83,666	211,330	3,761,582	244,956	59,352			928,150			951 5,289,987

Summary exhibit of the entire depositories of domestic gold at the Mint and Branches to the close of 1853.

Mints.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	New Mexico.	California.	Oregon.	Various sources.	Total.
Philadelphia	\$1,403,431	\$4,348,970	\$524,527	\$2,357,047	\$35,568	\$54,389	\$44,299	\$186,528,338	\$13,535	\$39,920	\$195,350,024
New Orleans		741	16,217	39,681	2,719	77,282		19,800,751		7,290	19,944,681
Charlotte		3,415,287	333,417					58,938			3,807,642
Dahlonega		83,666	211,330	3,761,582	244,956	59,352		928,150		951	5,289,987
Total	1,403,431	7,848,664	1,085,491	6,158,310	283,243	191,023	44,299	207,316,177	13,535	48,161	224,392,334

D.

Statement of silver of domestic production deposited at the Mint of the United States and its branches from January 1, 1841, to December 31, 1853.

Year.	Value.
1841	\$4,300
1842	6,455
1843	8,640
1844	30,847
1845	4,769
1846	3,066
1847	6,407
1848	6,191
1849	39,112
1850	269,253
1851	389,471
1852	404,494
1853	417,279
	1,590,284